

Caledonian Mercury

No. 12,042.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1798.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

GRAND LODGE.

THE OFFICE BEARERS and BRETHREN of the LODGES in this City, and those in the Neighbourhood, with PROXIES from Lodges in the Country, who intend to be present at the ensuing **FESTIVAL of St Andrew** on Friday the 30th inst. will please be informed, that they must be in the PARLIAMENT HOUSE precisely at Half past five o'clock in the evening, in order to elect the GRAND LODGE OFFICE BEARERS for the year ensuing; after which to walk in procession to the KING'S ARMS TAVERN, to celebrate the FESTIVAL.

MASTERS of Lodges will be supplied with Tickets of admission for their Brethren, by calling at **McLAURIE'S Shop, Bookbinder, Parliament Close**—and are also requested, to attend with their Grand Stewards, in the Great Hall, on Wednesday next the 23rd, at one o'clock, for the purpose of fixing upon the Seats their respective Lodges are to occupy.

By Order of the GRAND LODGE.

THOS. SOMMERS, Gd. Clk.

Edinburgh 23rd November 1798.

BRITISH NAVY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS continued for the Relief of the Sufferers in Admiral Lord Nelson's Fleet, on the 1st Aug. 1798.

Former Sum L. 646 4 4
Robert Sinclair, Esq. principal clerk of Session 2 2 0
Mr William Handyside, W. S. 2 1 0
Lord Craig 3 3 0
Messrs. Ch. Cowan and Sons 1 1 0
Mrs Isabella Binning 1 1 0
John Bloor, Esq. merchant 1 1 0
Rev. Dr Glasgow 1 1 0
The Members of the Trinity House of Leith, per Mr Geo. Smith, master 30 0 0

L. 686 14 4

N. B. It is entreated of those who still incline to subscribe, that they come speedily forward, as the Subscriptions will soon be finished. Attendance at the Merchants' Hall, from eleven to three o'clock; and at the Banks, and all the Banking Houses.

FOR BEHOOF OF CREDITORS.

To be sold by public roup, within the shop at the foot of Castlestones Wynd, Leith, lately possessed by James Wilson, jun. upon Friday the 30th day of November instant, at 10 o'clock forenoon.

THE WHOLE of the GOODS in said Shop, consisting of Spirits, Teas, Sugars, and other Grocery articles, in such Lots as purchasers may incline.

The articles of sale, and inventories of the goods, will be seen any time previous to the sale, in the hands of Thomas Gladstones, jun. merchant, Leith, the interim factor upon the said James Wilson's sequestrated estate.

Leith, Nov. 23d 1798. Not to be repeated.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE.

Wm. ROBERTSON Auctioneer.

THERE will be sold on Monday the 26th current, in the Horse Wynd, Edinburgh, the Effects of the Sequestrated Estate of Mrs MARY GALL, Broker there, consisting of a very large & valuable assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Several Eight Day Clocks, Carpeting in the web of different patterns, a very large Mirror elegantly ornamented, and a large Mahogany Shower Bath, a very fine Mahogany Trow Madam Table, a large Register Stove, all of the very best quality, new and fashionable.

The sale to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon, and to continue every day until all is sold off—Credit will be given, on finding proper security.

Peter Scott, Kincaid's Court, Cowgate, trustee on the said sequestrated estate, hereby again intimates to those that have furniture belonging to Mrs Gall, and also to those that are indebted to her in any manner of way, will immediately return the goods, and pay the debts, or send a note thereof to the trustee, otherwise proceedings will be raised against them, many of whom are already known, and others suspected.

Any person willing to take Mrs Gall's Dwelling-house and Ware-room in the Horse Wynd until Whitsunday next, will please apply to the trustee immediately, which they will get upon moderate terms.

N. B. As the above Sale will be very extensive, and Thursday next intervening, (being the General Thanksgiving Day) the sale will begin again on Friday, and continue until all is sold off.

SALE OF WAREHOUSES AND SHOPS.

THE WAREHOUSES, SHOPS, and other Buildings at the Green Tree, Leith, as let to Mr William Fettes, merchant in Edinburgh, at the rent of 510l. per annum, are for sale by private contract.

Sealed offers, addressed to James Walker, writer to the signet, will be opened by him at the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, on Wednesday the 19th December next, at 12 o'clock precisely, when the highest offer of any sum above five thousand pounds will be preferred, on finding security to the expositors for implementing the bargain.

The Purchaser's entry to the subjects will be on the 15th February next, when the price is payable, or bear interest from that date, should the parties agree on its being postponed after that date.

The title deeds will be shewn by Mr Walker.

BERWICKSHIRE—PARISH OF ECCLES.

To Let, at Candlemas 1799.

THE FARM of EASTER MAINS, in the possession of William Lochie, consists of 205 English acres—and for the encouragement of officers, the Proprietor will add 38 English acres of rich infield Land, highly manured with lime, dung, and compost.

Nearly the fifth part of the present farm has been fallowed, limed, and dunged, and, the crop of this year has produced very great returns.

Enquiries to be made of Mr James Veitch of Mersington, Mr Adam Watson, writer in Dunse, or the Proprietor at Bessborough.

BRAZIL SALTS.

THE use of these Salts being now so well known for their efficacy in the Jaundice and Scurvy, and also as a gentle cooling purgative, it becomes unnecessary for the proprietor, Preston Hornby, to trouble the public with a tedious detail of their qualities. In compliance, however, with the request of a respectable person who has been benefited by them, he begs leave to publish the following

CASE.

Mr John Simpson of Aselby, near Howden, had been six years violently afflicted with a complaint in his stomach, attended with obstinate costiveness, frequent reachings, and occasionally vomiting a quantity of tough ragged phlegm, which towards the last year became very black, and very much resembled the grounds of coffee. He had every advice that could be recommended, but found no relief. Seeing a case advertised similar to his own, of Mr Bickers in York, who was cured by the use of the Brazil Salts, he was induced to make trial of them, and by taking one course, the disorder was entirely removed, and he has ever since remained perfectly free from the complaint.—The above is a faithful account of my tedious and painful disorder from which I am now happily relieved, by the use of the Brazil Salts, after every other means had failed, and which I request may be made known.

JOHN SIMPSON.

PRESTON HORNBY, Chemist, informs the Public, that they are sold at his shop in Petergate, and no where else in York; and by

Mr ROBERT SCOTT, APOTHECARY,

SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH.

Sold also by Mr Scott, surgeon, Kelso, and Mr Mennons, printer, Glasgow.

AT LEITH FOR LIVERPOOL,

A Constant Trader,

THE SLOOP LADY CHARLOTTE,

DANIEL KITCHEN Master,

Is now taking in goods for Liverpool. She will sail the middle of next week, and immediately returns.

For Freight apply to Begbie and Mylne, merchants, Timber Bush, Leith.

NEW JEWELLERY SHOP.

To be opened on Friday next.

MORTON & MILROY take the liberty of acquainting LADIES and GENTLEMEN, that they are to open their Shop, opposite the Post Office, North Bridge, on Friday the 30th inst. with an entire NEW STOCK, consisting of a very neat and extensive Selection of Articles in the JEWELLERY, PLATE, PLATED, & HARDWARE

BRANCHES.

Purchased in London, Birmingham, and Sheffield, by one of the Partners, who has just returned, and brought with him some Rich Pearl Ornaments, Diamond, Pearl, and Gold Lockets, Bracelets and Rings, with Necklaces and Ear-rings of the most beautiful workmanship ever introduced into this City.

M. & M. beg leave to apologize to the Public, particularly to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly deferred making their purchases, for the delay that has taken place in opening their shop, assures them, that it has proceeded from their anxiety to be possessed of such articles as have not before appeared in any other retail shop, and these were to be made since they had the honour of communicating their intention of commencing business.

Their stock of Plated Goods is perhaps the best ever exhibited, not only with regard to neatness and Elegance of pattern, but also of quality, the Candlesticks and every other article being hand made and finished, in all the perfection, with solid silver.

The Hardware also with the Paper and japanned Goods are of the best quality, and as prevents the necessity of using the ordinary method of recommendation.

By Morton and Milroy, profit will at all times be considered but as a secondary object, when put in competition with the pleasure to be derived from affording satisfaction to customers. In order therefore to secure this, they are determined that no goods whatever, but those of the most approved quality shall ever be exposed to sale by them; and having established a connection with the most respectable working Jewellers in London, they are to have once every fortnight at least, a box, containing whatever is new in the metropolis, so that they will be acquainted with the change of Fashion, even before it is generally known there.

From the experience of R. Morton, (who superintended the business of Mr White, jeweller, South Bridge, for several years,) added to the joint desire of M. & M. to please, their Friends may rest assured, that if a general and well chosen assortment of goods, with unremitting attention to the exact execution of orders, be any inducement, they flatter themselves it will be met with at their New Jewellery Shop.

Edinburgh, 24th Nov. 1798.

COUNTY OF MORAY.

WE Commissioners appointed by His Majesty for the sale of the LAND TAX in the County, having met here this day, made choice of Patrick Duff, town clerk of Elgin, to be our clerk, and fixed Monday the third day of December next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in the Ordinary Court-house here, for our next Meeting; and at the same place and hour every Monday following, till the twenty fifth of said month of December, being the time limited for those entitled to preference, to contract for the Redemption or Purchase of the Land Tax.

We therefore intimate to all persons entitled to such preference, and who are desirous of redeeming or purchasing their Land Tax, that they will, without delay, produce to the said Patrick Duff, a schedule or description in writing, of their properties duly authenticated, with a signed offer for such redemption or purchase, whichever they prefer, on or before the said third day of December, or any other of the days here fixed, so as all the contracts may be finally settled before the 25th of December next.

Such as desire further information, may apply to our clerk at his office in Elgin; and all persons are requested to take notice that their offers will be considered in the order they are lodged.

HUGH GRANT.

GEO. ABERCROMBY.

JAMES GIBB.

JAMES MILN.

ALEXANDER BRANDER.

GEO. BROWN.

A. GRANT.

N. B. The necessary Certificates of Valuation and Extent of Cess will be furnished on applying to the Clerk.

Elgin, 19th Nov. 1798. PAT. DUFF.

SLATE HILL.

To be Let for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, **THE HILL of BRECKLET**, immediately contiguous and adjacent to the well-known Slate Quarry of Balchellish, upon the side of Lochleven in Appin, Argyleshire.

The expenses to be incurred in opening this hill for quarrying slates, must be very trifling, as to all appearance in every part, and indeed by trials made by experienced workmen, it will require almost no tiring except the surface soil.

The situation of this hill is peculiarly well adapted for the exportation of slates, as Lochleven is completely navigable for vessels to any extent of burden employed in the slate trade.—There can be no doubt of the excellent quality of the slates, as it must be a continuation of the same rock with Balchellish. Every possible accommodation will be given for the convenience of the tacksman and workmen.

Proposals will be received by Duncan Campbell, writer, Inventory; or by James Hay, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and John McIntyre, tenant in Brecklet, will shew the premises.

FARM IN FIFESHIRE TO LET.

To be Let till the term of Martinmas,

in the year 1812.

THE FARM of EASTER BALGARVIE, situated in the parishes of Monymuel, and Cupar.

This farm consists of about 134 acres of excellent land, in good condition.

There is a remarkable good steading of Houses on it, all put lately in complete repair, with a Threshing Machine, and every other accommodation for carrying on farming operations to the best advantage, which a tenant can possibly wish for.

It is situated within less than a mile of the county town where there is a regular corn market held once a week, and within a few miles of the ports of Newburgh and Balmarnock, where victual is daily shipped.

Offers in writing may be sent to Edward Bruce, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, betwixt and the term of Candlemas next, and those that are not accepted of, will be concealed if required.

David Birrell, the present tenant, will shew the farm.

ARGYLESHIRE.

SALE OF THE ISLAND OF MONK.

To be sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 26th day of December next, at two o'clock P. M. vice 28th November, formerly advertised.

THE Beautiful and Fertile ISLAND of MONK, situated in the parish of Small Isles, and county of Argyle; though mentioned in a late general advertisement to contain from 1200 to 1500 acres, yet by the report of Mr James Donaldson, a professional man, who was lately employed to visit the island, for ascertaining the value, &c. is said, will, on a measurement, be found considerably above 1500 acres, all fine arable and pasture land, lying on limestone, surrounded by the best fishing banks on the west coast—has two good harbours—lying at equal distance between those of Tobermory and Canina, and from the main land about eight miles.

The opening of the Crinan Canal will raise the value of this property considerably, as thereby the conveying of fish, kelp, and other produce to market, will be rendered safe and expeditious.—The neighbouring Islands abound in Game.

This estate holds of a subject.—The tenants are valued and exhausted.

The rental, title-deeds, plan, and report before-mentioned, which contains very full information regarding the present state of the island, and means of further improvement, tending to advance the value considerably, will be seen in the hands of Mr Keay, accountant, George Street, trustee on the estate, to whom, or Mr John Campbell, jun. W. S. Frederick Street, apply for further information.

ROYAL BANK.

Edinburgh, 3d Nov. 1798.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, that a GENERAL COURT of PROPRIETORS of the Royal Bank of Scotland, will be held at their Office in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 27th inst. at two o'clock afternoon, pursuant to the charter.

JA. INNES, Secretary.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.

22d NOVEMBER, 1798.

THE General Meeting of Proprietors in December, 1798, will be held at their office on Monday the 28th proximo, at one o'clock afternoon.

GEO. NELSON, Sec.

PERRY'S ROYAL STANDARD

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.

A New Edition, price bound only 3s.

To be had at the shops of **BELL and BRADFUTE**, and **JAMES DICKSON**—Nearly twenty thousand copies of this book have been sold since the year 1794, these mostly in England, where the Teachers should be the best judges of pronunciation, and the made of communicating it.

A SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

FOR the BURG of KIRKWALL in ORKNEY, and to teach English, Latin, French, Greek, History, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Navigation.

The salary, payable in kind, is from 25l. to 35l. Sterling—the school fees about 30l. Sterling.

Persons intending to be Ministers cannot be appointed. Apply to Mr. Gilbert Laing, merchant in Edinburgh, or Mr. Samuel Murray, treasurer of the burgh of Kirkwall.

KIRKWALL, October 30. 1798.

WILLIAM PANTON.

No. 33, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh, HAS just got to hand his Extensive Assortment of HABERDASHERY GOODS, selected by himself in London, Manchester, and other places. He can with confidence say, his present variety is superior to what he has purchased at any one time, and he trusts will be found, on trial (if not superior) at least equal to any that can be offered to the Public. As he is determined to sell on the most moderate profits, no one in the trade had it in their power to undersell him. His selection of London and Manchester Printed Calicoes are, in variety and patterns, worthy the attention of his Friends and the Public, both as to prices and quality. His BLACK MODES, Sattins, Velvets, Lutestrings, and other Silk Goods, are no less worthy of notice, as they are purchased in London, from one of the most reputed Houses for the Manufacture of these Goods. British and India Muslins of excellent qualities. MUFFS and FUR TRIMMINGS of all kinds. The Opera Handkerchief, this year, exceeds any thing of the kind offered to the Public in former times, as its texture is of a much lighter and warmer nature. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, of the newest shape that London affords.—Every article in the trade will be found equally new, and worthy the attention of his Friends.

W. P. returns his grateful thanks to his Customers, and solicits the continuance of their favours, which he shall study to merit.

*. The Debts due to the concern of Panton and Miller are requested to be paid to William Panton, at his shop, No. 33, South Bridge Street, who has the power of discharging the same.—Edinburgh, Nov. 14. 1798.

TO THE LADIES.

MISS'S WOOD and COOPER most respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced Business as MANTUAMAKERS, No. 39, South Bridge Street.

Having for some considerable time past, attended one of the most celebrated Modes in London, they have acquired the latest fashions adopted; and as they will be constantly supplied with the newest patterns of Fashionable Dresses, those LADIES that are pleased to honour them with their patronage, may rely upon the most minute attention to their commands.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. No. 39, East Side, South Bridge Street, 23d Nov. 1798.

SUGAR, RUM, &c.

WILLIAM SIBBALD and COMPANY will expose to public SALE, on Tuesday the 4th of December, at their Counting-house, Leith.

(To begin at eleven o'clock forenoon)
About 270 Hogheads of RAW SUGAR.
— 40 Tires — Ditto.
— 30 Barrels — Ditto.
— 135 Puncheons — RUM in Bond.
— 18 Hogheads — Ditto ditto.
— 6 Tires and 3 Bags — COFFEE in Bond.
— 15 Bags — PIMENTO.

Imported in the Roselle, Captain DAVID GOURLAY, and Dart Captain COLEMAN, from Jamaica.

Samples to be seen as above.

THE HOOPING-COUGH

BEING at this time very prevalent in London, and most parts of the country, the following is one of the many respectable testimonies, which cannot be too public of the uncommon and extraordinary virtues of WALSHE'S ANTIPTERTUSSIS, a Medicine of unparalleled efficacy in the above complaint; as also for the relief and cure of bad Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, Spitting of Blood, approaching Consumptions, &c.

"Mrs L. is happy to inform Mr WALSHE, his medicine for the Hooping Cough has restored her two children. The youngest, an infant one year old, had the disorder very severely, but has gradually recovered since the first took the Antiptertussis: It is now reduced to the last spoonful. Begs he will send her another 12s. bottle, as she wishes to give it them some time longer, directed to Mrs L. Chetwynd Park, Newport, Shropshire.—By permission of Mrs L. the original may be seen."

The proprietor herewith subjoins the names of other persons high in respectability, who have experienced the wonderful effects of his medicine:—

Mrs Anderson, Edinburgh, Sir Benjamin Tebbes, Count Dean, Norton Street, Mr Justice Collick, General Garth, Gen. Osborn, Lincolnshire, Captain Madden, Lady of P. Thellusson, Esq. M.P. C. Dickenson, Blackheath.

Prepared by R. WALSHE, Catharine Street, and sold wholesale by B. Shaw, 385, Strand, to whom all orders must be addressed; retail by Mr SCOTT, Edinburgh; A. McDonald, Glasgow, and by one vendor in every town. Where also may be had, his elegant and much esteemed Medicated Lozenges of Coltsfoot, equal, if not superior to most of the celebrated cough medicines, for recent Coughs and Complaints of the Breast.—Each bottle and box are signed "R. Walshe."

AT LEITH,

For Martha Bras and Montego Bay, Jamaica,

THE NEW SHIP ROSELLE,

DAVID GOURLEY Master,

Will be ready to take in goods by the 1st December, and sail 1st January, with or without convoy.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM SIBBALD & Co. Leith, or Capt. Gourley.

The Roselle is provided with letters of marque, well armed, sails fast, copper-bottom'd, and has good accommodation for passengers.

Tradesmen, Clerks, and those bred to husbandry and country work, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

NELSON'S BATTLE.

Just Published, by CORRIE, DUNN, & Co. Music-sellers to the Royal Family, No. 2, South St. Andrew's Street, and No. 37, North Bridge Street.

A CHARACTERISTIC SONATA, In Commemoration of that Glorious Event—composed for the Piano Forte or Harpsichord, by DOMENICO CORRIE.

With an Accompaniment for the Tambourine, price 3s. To be had at above, a large Collection of New Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, too numerous to be particularised.

NEW FRUITS, JUST ARRIVED. To be sold by public auction, in the Warehouse of Walker, Thomson, and Co. Leith, on Monday the 3d Dec. next, at 12 o'clock.

ABOUT 140 cases NEW SUN RAISINS, With a parcel of New Muscat and New LEXIA RAISINS.

Valencia Almonds, Carrots, and Oranges. A further arrival being daily expected, the quantities may be possibly increased before the day of sale.

Leith, 23d Nov. 1798.

SALE OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c. &c. On Tuesday the 27th current, there will be exposed to public sale, and sold by auction, a large quantity of Butter, and Young, Bernard Street, Leith, opposite to the Weigh house.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of GOODS of different kinds, of which the following is a part, viz.

A large quantity of English, Irish, Dutch, and Scotch Butter, in barrels and firkins.
A large variety of Gloucester and Cheshire Cheeses.
A quantity of Bacon Hams Smoked.
Ditto of Red and White Herring, in barrels.
An assortment of Writing and Wrapping Papers.
Sundry articles of Hardware.

Starch. Dried Fish.
Hair Powder. Kipperd Salmon.

Two Hampers full of Toys.
Four dozen of Sticks for Sailors.

Several articles of Household Furniture, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

This sale is well worth the attention of families and dealers, and being for behoof of creditors, the whole will be sold off without reserve.

The roup to begin at 12 o'clock, and continue till the whole is sold off.

The goods may be inspected on Monday, and the conditions of sale may be known by applying at the said Warehouse, or to Robert Cameron, writer in Edinburgh.

SALMON FISHING IN THE WATER OF TAY.

To be Let by public roup, in Mrs McDougall's winter, Perth, on Friday the 14th December at 1 o'clock afternoon, for the space of seven years, and entered to immediately.

THAT SALMON FISHING in the WATER of TAY, called SHOT-HEAD, belonging to the Lands of CARPOT.

SALMON FISHINGS OF CRAIGFORTH.

To Let by public roup, at same time and place with the Fishings belonging to the town of Stirling, at Stirling upon Saturday the 15th day of December next, for five years from Martinmas next.

THE FISHING of the CRUIVES of CRAIGFORTH, upon the river Forth, and one of the fishing boats upon the said river, belonging to the estate of Craigforth.

Apply to John Burn, Writer in Stirling, or James Forman, W. S.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

To Let, and entered into immediately. **HOUSE, No. 11, St Andrew's Square**, west side, consisting of the two upper floors, with back ground.

The upper storey consists of dining-room, and drawing-room, parlour, and two bed-rooms; below, three rooms, kitchen, scullery, cellars, &c.

Enquire at Messrs Young, Trotter, Hamilton, and Trotter, upholsters; or at the house.

THE SALE OF

LEUCHARS, DUNKINTY, ST ANDREWS, and Others, near Elgin, IS ADJOURNED to Monday the 3d day of December next, betwixt the hours of six and eight o'clock afternoon, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, when the Lands will be exposed to Sale in whole or in lots, as formerly advertised.

Meantime application may be made for a total or partial sale by private bargain, to John Innes, writer to the signet, in whose hands the progress of writs and articles of roup may be seen.

SALE OF PARTS of the LORDSHIP of ARBUTHNOTT POSTPONED.

THE SALE of the Lands of MATHERS, DRUMBLATHIE, KINMONTH, and others parts of the Lordship of Arbuthnot, is put off to a future day, of which particular notice will be given in subsequent advertisements.

SALE OF LANDS

In the District of Strathmore and County of Perth.

To be sold by Private Bargain.

THE LANDS of EASTMILL and DRUMMEND, lying in the parish of Rattray, and shire of Perth.

These Lands, which consist of about 100 acres of rich arable soil, are pleasantly situated upon the water of Erich, within three miles of Cupar Angus.

For information of further particulars, intending purchasers are requested to apply to the proprietor, Mr Ogilvy in Dundee, or to Thomas Mawer, writer there.

NOVEMBER 20.

DOWLING STREET—Nov. 20. 1798.

A decree having been published by the French Directory, declaring, that all persons natives of, or originally belonging to neutral countries, or countries in alliance with France, who may form a part of the crews of any of the King's ships of war, or any other British vessels, shall be considered and treated as pirates; his Majesty has directed it to be signified to the Commissary for French prisoners in Great Britain, that if this decree shall, in any instance be carried into effect against any such persons taken in any such vessels, the property of his Majesty, or of his Majesty's subjects, and navigated under the British flag, it is his Majesty's determination to exercise the most vigorous retaliation against the subjects of the French Republic, whom the chance of war has now placed, or may hereafter place, at the King's disposal.

WHITEHALL—Nov. 20. 1798.

The King has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto the Right Honourable Horatio Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, and Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, in consideration of the great zeal, courage, and perseverance manifested by him upon divers occasions, and particularly of his able and gallant conduct in the glorious and decisive victory obtained over the French fleet near the mouth of the Nile, on the first day of August last, his royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may bear the following honourable augmentations to his Armorial Ensigns, viz. "A chief undulated argent, thereon waves of the sea, from which a palm tree issuant, between a disabled ship, on the dexter, and a ruinous battery, on the sinister, all proper;" and for his crest, "on a naval crown Or, the Chelengk, or Plume of Triumph," presented to him by the Grand Seigneur, as a mark of his high esteem, and of his sense of the gallant conduct of the said Horatio Baron Nelson in the said glorious and decisive victory, with the motto, *Palmam qui meruit ferat*; and to his supporters, being a sailor, on the dexter, and a lion, on the sinister, the honourable augmentations following, viz. "In the hand of the sailor a palm branch, and another in the paw of the lion, both proper, with the addition of a tri-coloured flag and staff in the mouth of the latter;" which augmentations to the supporters to be borne by the said Horatio Baron Nelson, and by those to whom the said dignity shall descend in virtue of his Majesty's letters patent of creation; and that the same may be first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's office:

And also to order that his Majesty's said concession, and special mark of his royal favour, be registered in his College of Arms.

The King has been graciously pleased to grant unto William Holwell, of Menheniot, in the county of Cornwall, Clerk, and Charlotte, his wife, commonly called Lady Charlotte Holwell, daughter of James Hay, late Earl of Errol, by Isabella his second wife, daughter and coheir of Sir William Carr, late of Etall, in the county of Northumberland, Baronet, deceased, his royal licence and authority that they may (in compliance with an injunction contained in the last will and testament of the said Sir William Carr,) take upon themselves and use the surname of Carr only, and also bear the arms of Carr, and that the said surname and arms may be used and borne by their issue male, as they shall respectively become entitled to the possession of the premises devised by the said will; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's office:

And also to order, that his Majesty's said concession and declaration be registered in the College of Arms.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE—Nov. 20. 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN, K. B. to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated on board the Canada, Plymouth Dock, Nov. 18. 1798.

SIR,

I have been waiting with great anxiety the arrival of the Robust and La Hoche at this port, to enable me to make a return of the killed and wounded in the different ships under my orders upon the 12th of October last; but, as I understand those ships may be still further detained by repairs at Lough Swilly, I send the inclosed, which it was impossible for me to obtain before the present moment, as the whole squadron was separated in chase of the flying enemy, and have successively arrived at this port; it was impracticable, therefore, to communicate the particulars to their Lordships sooner, or to state the very gallant conduct of Captains Thornbrough and De Courcy, in the Robust and Magnanime, who, from their position in the van on that day, were enabled to close with the enemy early in the action, and were zealously and bravely seconded by every other ship of the squadron, as well as by the intrepidity displayed by the Anson in the evening, in obeying my signal to harass the enemy, &c. in beating off their frigates.

For further particulars I refer their Lordships to the letters they may have received from Captains Countess and Moore of the Ethalion and Melampus.

I am happy in reflecting that so many advantages to his Majesty's arms have been purchased with so inconsiderable a loss in the ships of the squadron.

I have the honour to remain, &c. JOHN WARREN.

A return of the killed and wounded on board the squadron of his Majesty's ships under the orders of Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN, K. B. in the action with a squadron of French ships, on the 12th October 1798.

Canada—1 seaman wounded; since dead.
Foudroyant—9 seamen wounded.
Robust—No return. But I understand the First Lieutenant Mr McCollby lost his arm, and one Marine Officer was killed.
Magnanime—7 seamen wounded.
Ethalion—1 seaman killed, 4 seamen wounded.
Melampus—1 seaman wounded.
Amelus—No return.
Anson—2 seamen killed; 2 petty officers, 8 seamen, 3 marines wounded.
Total—3 seamen killed; 2 petty officers, 30 seamen, 3 marines wounded.

A list of a squadron of the French Republic in the engagement of the 12th October 1798, on the coast of Ireland, with a squadron of his Majesty's ships under the orders of Captain Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN, K. B.

La Hoche—84 guns, (no return.) Commodore Bompard; Monsieur Hardi, Commander in Chief of the army, Monsieur Simeon, Adjutant-General.—Taken by Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron.

La Coquille—40 guns, 580 men, Captain Deperon.—Taken by ditto.

La Ambuscade—36 guns, 559 men, Captain Clement la Kon-sieur.—Taken by ditto.

La Recluse—36 guns, 510 men, Captain Berjeat.—Taken by ditto.

La Bellone—40 guns, 240 seamen, 340 troops, Captain Jacob.—Taken by ditto.
L'Immeridite—40 guns, 580 men, Captain Le Grande; General of Brigade, Monsieur Menage.—Taken by the Fugard.
La Recluse—40 guns, Captain Berguine.—Escaped.
La Loire—44 guns, (no return.) Captain Second.—Taken by the Anson.
La Simulante—36 guns, Captain La Costune.—Escaped.
La Biche—8 guns, schooner.—Escaped.
Killed and wounded on board the French ships.
La Coquille—18 killed, 31 wounded.
La Ambuscade—15 killed, 26 wounded.
La Recluse—15 killed, 16 wounded.
La Bellone—20 killed, 45 wounded.
Total—68 killed; 118 wounded.
Evan Nepean, Esq. &c.

JOHN WARREN.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland. James Garnon to be Ensign, by purchase, in the 30th regiment of foot, vice Patterson, promoted to a lieutenantancy in the 13th foot. Dated Oct. 27. 1798.

LLOYD'S MARINE LIST—Nov. 20.

The Margaret tender is lost near Ballycannel, on the coast of Ireland.
The Bacchos, Carder, from London to Newfoundland, was taken by a French privateer, on the 28th September, and sunk. The crew carried to St. Andrew.

The Tavistock, Piles, of Shields; Friendship, Kirton; and Hannah, Shuk, of Sunderland, colliers, are captured by a cutter privateer, of 10 guns, near Bridlington.

The Brothers, Twobig, from Lisbon to Cork, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into a port in Galicia.

The Devonshire, Fry, sailed from Port Royal in Martinico, the 16th September, in order to complete her loading at St. Pierre's. On the evening of that day it blew a heavy gale of wind from N. E. and continued the whole of next day, when it is supposed she was driven considerably to leeward; she had not reached St. Pierre the 30 October.

The Louisa Augusta, Parr, from Christiana to London is stranded on Harbo' Sand.—Crew saved.

The Eliza, Grant, from the Western Isles to St. Domingo, was lost the 21st September, on the Grand Cayes.—Crew saved.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 5.—Hamburg 2.

Due—Ireland, 3.—Hamburg 1.

WINDS AT DUEL.

November 16. N. by W.—17. N. N. W.—18. W. S. W.—19. S. E. by E.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—NOVEMBER 20.

THIS day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal robes, seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The events which have taken place in the course of the present year, and the signal success which, by the blessing of Providence, has attended my arms, have been productive of the happiest consequences, and have essentially promoted the prosperity and glory of our country.

The unexampled series of our naval triumphs has received fresh splendor from the memorable and decisive action in which a detachment of my fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson, attacked and almost totally destroyed a superior force of the enemy, strengthened by every advantage of situation: By this great and brilliant victory, an enterprise, of which the injustice, perfidy, and extravagance, had fixed the attention of the world, and which was peculiarly directed against some of the most valuable interests of the British Empire, has, in the first instance, been turned to the confusion of its authors; and the blow thus given to the power and influence of France has afforded an opening which, if improved by suitable exertions on the part of other powers, may lead to the general deliverance of Europe.

The wisdom and magnanimity so eminently displayed at this conjuncture by the Emperor of Russia, and the decision and vigour of the Ottoman Porte, have shewn that those Powers are impressed with a just sense of the present crisis; and their example, joined to the disposition manifested almost universally in the different countries struggling under the yoke of France, must be a powerful encouragement to other states to adopt that vigorous line of conduct, which experience has proved to be alone consistent with security or honour.

The extent of our preparations at home, and the demonstrations of zeal and spirit among all ranks of my subjects, have deterred the enemy from attempting to execute their vain threat of invading the coasts of this kingdom.

In Ireland, the rebellion which they had instigated has been curbed and repressed; the troops which they landed for its support have been compelled to surrender; and the armaments since declined for the same purpose have, by the vigilance and activity of my squadrons, been captured or dispersed. The views and principles of those who, in concert with our inveterate enemy, have long planned the subversion of our constitution, have been fully detected and exposed, and their treasons made manifest to the world. Those whom they had misled or seduced must now be awakened to their duty, and a just sense of the miseries and horrors which these traitorous designs have produced, must impress on the minds of all my faithful subjects the necessity of continuing to repel with firmness every attack on the laws and established Government of their country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Under the unavoidable pressure of protracted war, it is a great satisfaction to me to observe, that the produce of the public revenue has proved fully adequate to the increase of our permanent expenditure; that the national credit has been maintained and improved; and that the commerce and industry of my subjects have continued to flourish in a degree hitherto unknown.

The situation in which we are placed, unhappily, renders the continuance of heavy expences indispensable for the public safety. But the state of our resources, and the good sense and public spirit which prevail thro' every part of my kingdom, will, I trust, enable you to

provide the necessary supplies without essential inconvenience to my people, and with as little addition as possible to the permanent burdens of the state. The progress made towards such a system by the measures adopted in the last session, and the aid given to public credit by the plan for the redemption of the land tax, have been attended with the most beneficial effects, which you will, I am persuaded, omit no opportunity to confirm and improve.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I rely with confidence on the continuance of your exertions to enable me ultimately to conduct the great contest in which we are engaged to a safe and honourable conclusion.

We have surmounted many and great difficulties. Our perseverance in a just cause has been rewarded with distinguished success; and our present situation, compared with that of other countries, sufficiently proves how much, in a period of general danger and calamity, the security and happiness of the British nation have depended (under the blessing of Providence) on its own constancy, its energy, and its virtue.

After the King retired, the following noblemen were introduced, and took their seats, viz.—The Earl of Courtoun, of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Lord Saltersford, and the Lords Bagot and Hobart by the same titles.

The usual preliminary business being next adjusted, and the speech read from the Woolpack,

Lord DARNLEY, in a neat and modest exordium, said, it fell to his lot to have the honour of moving an address to his Majesty for his most gracious speech:—arduous as the undertaking appeared, it was a circumstance of pride and satisfaction to him, and to the country, that the subject matter of that speech spoke so abundantly for itself, and reduced those difficulties, which otherwise might attend the mover of an address so much, that little was left for him to advance, and still less to dwell upon. The crisis, however, was the greatest in the history of this country, and the topics of this gracious communication the most interesting that ever engaged the consideration of that House; he could not therefore abruptly proceed to the measure of moving miting them without adding some observations, and submitting an Address to the reflection of that House and the public.

The glorious events which have so recently occurred, and which filled all Europe with surprise and satisfaction, excited a new diversion against the common spoilers of all civilized Governments, and the tide of opinion had now taken a new turn. It must be readily understood that he alluded to the splendid achievements of Lord Nelson, and the gallant officers and men under his command; the result of which has been a destruction of a formidable armament of the enemy, an accession of naval strength to this country, a disappointment of hostile views, a derangement of hostile systems, an universal contempt of French enterprise, and additional triumphs to Great Britain. But great as these were, they became but secondary circumstances compared with other things. That victory has opened the hood, winked eyes of the torpid world, and at length, besides forcing them to see their national interests, shews them also the manner of espousing and maintaining them. It persuades them to a general confidancy against the common enemy, and instructs them, that by union and perseverance they must succeed, notwithstanding the vain boasting of "The Great Nation."

It made Russia unite with the Ottoman Porte, and it has roused Naples and Austria to their support; it produced symptoms of a like tendency in the northern powers, and little doubt could be entertained but, with Great Britain at their head, the haughty foe, if not crushed, would be limited within those bounds that the tranquillity of the world required.

That Great Britain would be equal to the grand design of restoring general peace, he felt himself bound to believe; her resources were infinite, her commerce flourishing beyond former example; and, above all, the spirit and energy of her people, if possible, exceeding both.

His Lordship having next adverted to the recent calamitous state of Ireland, when rebellion raged, when invasion threatened to dismember it from this country, compared these with its present situation; he shewed tranquillity was restored, sedition overwhelmed, and the rash enterprise of an invading enemy frustrated. From these it would appear, that as all designs upon that country, by foreign or domestic foes, were crushed, and that the Empire was more consolidated than at any other epoch, and the more we were capable of maintaining with vigour the warfare wherein we were engaged.

Here his Lordship, after making a few remarks upon our financial situation, and apologizing for having occupied the house so long, moved the address to his Majesty, which, as he observed, although a trite term, could not be delivered in more glorious words than in those of being "An Echo of the Speech."—Which being read, was seconded by

Lord CRAVEN, who, having adverted to the late great and singular victories, attributed the rising spirit that prevailed against France to the effect which they have had upon the mind of every person in Europe who reflected on them; and he remarked, that the advantages, in a commercial point of view, were hardly yet taken into consideration; advantages which were equally humiliating to the pride, and destructive to the commerce of France, as they contributed to the aggrandizement and honour of this nation.

Our prowess at sea, it was very true, almost exclusively gave us the commerce of the world; there was one quarter only prohibited, that was the Levant trade; but mark the fruits of Lord Nelson's victory. That trade is also become ours in the result, and French commerce has not where to hide its diminished head.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN observed, that there was not a Noble Lord in that House, or any man elsewhere, felt or acknowledged more the public and private worth of Lord Nelson, and the several individuals whose valour wrought such prodigies of victory, than he did; and he assured that House, he would be the foremost to acknowledge them, and revere them as they merited; they had done their respective duties—they did more, they did signal service to their country; they did their duty, and he trusted Noble Lords would not be wanting in performing theirs.—But their duty was to render these services immortal, by making them the medium of restoring peace to distracted Europe.—That only could render those victories advantageous in a moral and political light—that only could render them immortal. He was sorry, however, to remark, that no-

thing in the Speech led to that desirable object; on the contrary, it was nothing less than stirring up one half of the world against the other. Here his Lordship insisted, that every author who wrote upon the political advantages of this country, constantly declaimed against continental alliances. Here he quoted Lord Bolingbroke, Sir Robert Walpole; and, having glanced lightly at some productions of a Noble Lord, then present, (Sydney) concluded with remarking, that Ministers had neglected the fairest opportunities of making a peace, and inflicted, that, when they at length made the attempt, it was so tainted with insincerity, that it could not possibly have succeeded. He warned Ministers against the general confederacy, and contended, that, after making a second experiment at continental alliances, we shall find ourselves deserted again in turns by them all, and precisely in that situation wherein we lately stood, save only with more impoverished resources, and more dishonour. Here he concluded with noticing his solemn protestation against the measures adopted by his Majesty's Ministers, the protraction of the war, and, above all, their continental alliances.

Lord ROMNEY vindicated the King's Ministers from the charge of "insincerity" so lavishly bestowed upon them by the Noble Marquis. He shewed the impossibility of succeeding in any attempts at peace, whilst such a Government continued to prevail in France; and maintained, that nothing could ever accomplish that object but a firm, faithful, and manly resistance to the machinations of that Power by an union of the Continental Powers.—As the speech therefore breathed these sentiments, the address should have his support.

Lord HOLLAND, at some length, entered into the disastrous state of our finances, in consequence of the war, and expressed his regret that the Speech did not contain one conciliatory hope of peace, but indicated, on the contrary, a continued and boundless extent of warfare.

He undertook to shew what little reliance could be had in what was now to be called a "General Confederacy," when such jarring interests as those of Russia and the Porte joined in it, where the contending Houses of Brandenburg and Austria were to be introduced, and where Great Britain, who had nothing to do with either, was to be at the head of it.

Here his Lordship took a comprehensive view of the political state of Europe, and lamented that we should be involved by alliances, and subsidizing allies, who, in their turn, one by one, uniformly took care each respectively for himself, leaving us the dupes of their selfishness, or more dishonourable cowardice and incapacity. He charged Ministers with incapacity to procure peace or carry on war; and contended, that if the latter was to be resorted to, a defensive war should be the object of Englishmen; that Europe, left to itself, would from necessity apply its own energies; the continental powers, finding no other resource but their own would then exert themselves when the indulgence of subsidy was no more; and even France would at length feel the folly of useless opposition. His Lordship dwelt very forcibly on these points, and concluded with expressing his total disapprobation of Ministers' new measures.

Lord MULGRAVE began by giving a due and splendid panegyric on the talents and bravery of Lord Nelson. He had witnessed, he said, his earliest efforts which were such as to give promise of his subsequent achievements.—He was far from thinking that the present was the moment to sue for, or, as it was termed, to propose a peace to France. Our position was now by no means the same as when the war began. The two Great Nations then began the contest upon even ground—at present, whether we considered the relative force, the resources, or the spirit of the respective countries, we occupied in every point of view "the vantage ground." Why then, when we had it in our power to rescue Europe from bondage, should we trust for a precarious security to the moderation of France? When we had formerly proposed a peace, the proposition only served to delude the enemy into a belief that we were incapable of carrying on the war.—We could now rely safely on our own resources.—Why should we call on the enemy for mercy; England, on the contrary, should stand proud and elated, extending her shield to cover all who fought for protection from the inordinate ambition of France.

There was certainly a jealousy between Austria and Prussia when they began the war; but of this jealousy they had been so far cured by the example of French moderation, which had occurred in their neighbourhood, that he would now trust to their cordial co-operation, in case of the renewal of hostilities, as to a pledge given between the most amicable nations. A pledge of this kind had passed between Russia and the Porte, two nations which heretofore had been in an almost uniform state of hostility. Nothing but the imperious sense of duty, and of the necessity of curbing the insolence of the French, could have prevailed on the Porte to offer a Russian fleet to pass the Dardanelles. With respect to France, the sinews of her strength were now relaxed, and her resources exhausted by her own violence. Under such circumstances, for us to check the rising spirit of Europe, by a separate proposal of peace, could only be construed into the most selfish pusillanimity. Such a proposition could only spring from an union of madness and blindness; and were it adopted, he should not know where to find a retreat from its concomitant shame.

Lord GRENVILLE did not wish to trespass on their Lordships time, but as he was called upon by the insinuations of a noble Marquis (Landsdown) he could not avoid trespassing on their attention. Here his Lordship, in a convincing strain of argument, answered the charges exhibited against Ministers of insincerity in attempting to accomplish peace, and imbecility in carrying on war; and refuted completely the reasonings advanced by a noble Lord (Holland) on the plan of a "defensive war." He entered into an eulogy upon our several Naval Commanders, and bestowed upon each their appropriate applause; and concluded an animated, but short speech, with hoping that all the Northern Powers would join in the confederacy, which he held no reason to doubt; and that the effect thereof would be the object so much desired—a permanent peace.

Marquis of LANSDOWN, in explanation, said a few words, which called up—

Lord SYDNEY, in reply, who contended, that the statement of the noble Marquis of the publications of Lord Bolingbroke, and of the principles of Sir Robert Walpole, differed materially from what in fact they were.—they both countenanced alliances on the continent, and both discountenanced defensive warfare.

A short and desultory course of reply and retort took place between the last three noble Lords, and the question being put, it was carried nem. con.

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Earl Spencer gave notice, that he should to-morrow have an address of thanks to Admiral Lord Nelson, the Captains, officers and seamen, for their bravery, in the late battle of the mouth of the Nile.—Ad-
turned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Nov. 20.
About half past three o'clock, the Usher of the Black Rod commanded the attendance of the House in the House of Peers to his Majesty's Speech.
The Speaker accordingly, with all the Members present in his train, went to the Upper House.
On his return, the clandestine outlawry bill was read first time, and ordered to be read a second time *pro forma*.

He then said, that the House had been with the Peers, where his Majesty had delivered a most gracious Speech, of which, to prevent mistakes, he had procured a copy.—(See the King's Speech.)

Lord Laisson Gower apologized for trespassing upon the House on the present occasion; but said, he derived consolation from reflecting, that however inadequate his abilities might be to the arduous task he had undertaken, and whatever might have been the public opinion in the former part of the war, there could be but one opinion of it at present. We had, he said, great difficulties to surmount—but they existed no longer—they were surmounted. That it was the character of the British nation to bear up against them with fortitude and resolution, and at length to vanquish them; that they possessed a natural fund of sound sense, and ultimately judged right. Fortunately for this country, and indeed for all civilized countries, great exertions had been made, and the people felt the necessity of them; their sacrifices had been considerable, but they had sense enough to know, that nothing less than the vigorous exertions that had operated with so much effect would do. They became, as it were, in an instant, a nation of soldiers.

The voluntary contributions, he observed, were great, and did them honour. In Ireland, he observed, there had been a most dreadful rebellion, unparalleled for its massacres, devastation, and murders, but that the wickedness and desperation of the French had there proved abortive; every measure adopted by our Government had evinced vigour and vigilance.

He enlarged upon the brilliant victory of the first of August, and its happy consequences to the country, as well as the distress it had brought upon the enemy—their tyrannical projects at Rastadt were completely defeated the moment it was announced. The flourishing state of our commerce was established in the most perfect security; but we were alone indebted for it to the vigour and spirit we had shewn throughout the war.—He strongly reprobated and deprecated the conduct of the French in Italy, and more particularly in Switzerland—observing, that it might be the opinion of some, on account of our recent success, to negotiate for an immediate peace; but that in his opinion, such conduct would be wrong. That we could only form a proper judgment on this head by attending to their treatment of other powers—by marking their tone of superiority, their haughtiness of language, their treachery of conduct; and particularly intimated their conduct to the Swiss. If (said his Lordship) a solid, permanent, and good peace cannot be procured, war, with all its consequences, is better.—That the Emperor of Russia, his Lordship said, had with no narrow policy, joined the armies of this country, and he trusted the rest of the European powers would follow his example, and save these infant republics, generated by French principles in Italy, from the tyranny of the Directory. The Turkish Cabinet, which the French had weakly thought too dull to discover their intrigues, and too feeble to resist them, had detected their perfidy and treachery.—Should we (continued his Lordship) negotiate for an immediate peace with the French, we should destroy the efforts of the people that are now struggling against them. We now stand upon a proud pre-eminence, and our endeavours, if we persevere in them, must terminate gloriously; he concluded by moving the Address.

Sir H. St. J. MILDEN.—Sir, after the able, eloquent, and impressive language in which my Noble Friend has prefaced the address, I feel doubly conscious of my own insufficiency to engage the attention of the House, and I obtrude myself on their indulgence with additional diffidence and embarrassment.

"However the calamities inseparable from war must ever be the subject of deep and unaffected lamentation to every feeling mind, this country, at least, enjoys the consolatory reflection, that it is to the conduct of the enemy alone that these miseries are to be attributed, whose obduracy and inordinate ambition have rendered the continuance of the present contest an evil without alternative. It is fresh in the remembrance of us all, that offers of pacification, in terms of concession that nothing but the interests of humanity could have dictated to this country, have been held out to the enemy in the face of Europe; that they have as frequently been rejected with insult the most unbounded, and under presence the most inadmissible and extravagant; it is therefore now become a duty incumbent on us, that we owe not to ourselves, to our constituents, to our country alone, but generally to that broad system of policy that embraces the interests of all civilized society, to pursue to a conclusion the advantages we have obtained, to enhance by the vigour of our measures, by the intrepidity and gallantry of our exertions, the eventual restoration of peace, on such terms as alone any treaty can possibly be permanent, or any established Government subsist in security. In the attainment of this object, so indispensable to the welfare of Europe, the speech of his Majesty affords us the utmost gratification, the greatest possible encouragement; by recalling to our minds the signal and unexampled successes, that, with a rapidity hitherto unexampled in Europe, have attended the exertions of his Majesty's arms, in whatever quarter they have been called into action, and have so materially and essentially raised and improved the political state of the country, since the last session of Parliament.

"Since that period, a progressive and uninterrupted train of successes have distinguished the arms of his Majesty, have excited the admiration of Europe, and inspired additional ardour and energy into the exertions of our gallant countrymen. In the course of the last campaign, the naval annals of this country have been embellished by achievements the most brilliant and decisive, the most important, and the most intrepid (not of the present hour alone, in which the spirit of gallantry and enterprise have been peculiarly prominent and conspicuous) but perhaps the most glorious, the most daring and undaunted naval exploits that have hitherto been recorded in any age, or in any history. The little vessel remains of maritime power to our confederated enemies has been blockaded in their separate harbours;

and when the elements have enabled them to elude our vigilance, and to skulk forth on the ocean, certain annihilation has been the consequence of their temerity and presumption.

"But it is not that element alone on which our fleets have ever been invincible, that bears testimony to the exertions and successes of his Majesty's arms. The spirit of disaffection and anarchy in the sister kingdom, artfully fomented by foreign emissaries, and inflamed by domestic incendiaries, but for the vigilance and attention of his Majesty's Government, would have effected the dismemberment of the British empire, have broken every tie of amity and allegiance between Ireland and this country, and have erected on their ruins a Jacobin Republic, under the auspices and protection of our inveterate enemies. Pillage and murder, proscription and massacre, were the leading features of the rebellion that afflicted it to its parent, and sufficiently proclaimed the flock from whence it sprung. These atrocious designs have either been curbed and repressed by the affluity of his Majesty's Government, or frustrated by the able and successful dispositions of our military commanders, aided and supported by the gallantry of our brave soldiers, who have cheerfully and spontaneously extended the limits of their services, for the laudable and patriotic purpose of securing to their fellow citizens the blessings of rational freedom and social order.

"Important as these successes are to the immediate prosperity of the country, to the security and extension of her commerce, and the protection of her territory, in their probable effects on the state of Europe, the advantages we may expect from them are incalculable.

"The Powers of the Continent, who from policy, from timidity, or compulsion, have been detached from the common cause, and have either joined in actual hostility to this country, or been awed by the successes of the enemy into professions of neutrality, must have learnt by this time, by the experience of their conduct to Holland, to Switzerland, and to America, justly to appreciate the blessings of Jacobin Fraternization, the solidity of Jacobin professions, and the security and sincerity of Jacobin faith; they must have learnt, that to an enemy regardless of every moral and every political obligation, it is a sufficient source of hostility and aggression, to offer an object to their inordinate ambition, to afford food to indiscriminate, insatiable plunder.

"Defeated by the Powers in whose immediate cause we embarked in the present contest, this country has stood forward the sole champion of civilized society; single and alone, her active and intrepid perseverance has opposed an effective bulwark against the outrageous rapacity, and enormous ambition of the enemy; and by their recent humiliation and defeat, we have afforded an opportunity to the principal Powers of the Continent to unite in a general confederacy, to check the desperate and dangerous career of an enemy, whose progress they must uniformly have regarded with silent horror, and secret apprehension.

"To maintain the proud pre-eminence we acquired; to carry to a conclusion those objects so essential to the welfare of Europe, some sacrifices may be required on our part—but they are sacrifices of which, while we feel the pressure, we cannot but admit the necessity and the demand. The inconveniences we have hitherto sustained, are, by no means, commensurate with the extent of the interests we have at issue; and it must afford infinite satisfaction to every one, to see, that even in the remotest corners of the Empire, the public spirit has risen in proportion to the magnitude of the public exigency.

"The hopes that have been founded on the failure of our resources have proved a treacherous fabric, overwhelming our malignant enemy with disgrace and disappointment. Unparalleled as our external successes have been, they derive additional lustre from the increasing splendour of our internal opulence. The measures that have lately been adopted by Government for the support of our finances, aided and assisted by the voluntary exertions of individuals, have had the most favourable issue, and baffle and set at defiance the vain speculations of our inveterate foe.

"The particular measure adverted to, for the redemption of the Land Tax, my own individual situation, my connection and intercourse with the country, enables me to say, that no measure was ever more generally popular, or was more universally adopted by the Landed Interest of all descriptions.

"Under circumstances so prosperous and encouraging, our fleets and armies triumphant, our revenue flourishing, and public credit daily gaining ground, we have little to apprehend from the efforts of an exhausted enemy; but, we must not therefore relax from the exertions, or abate the efforts that have placed this country in the commanding situation she possesses. The ultimate object of the present contest cannot be accomplished, but by a steady perseverance; and, in proportion as we look forward with anxiety and impatience to the termination of the war, so in proportion ought our present exertions to be animated, our present efforts redoubled, to reduce to the level of moderation and justice the enormous views and gigantic projects of our ambitious enemy.

"From the mutilated and almost annihilated state of the French marine, many years must elapse before they can again become formidable to this country. By vigour, exertion, and perseverance, therefore, at the present moment, we are not only preparing a permanent and substantial treaty for ourselves, but laying the foundation of peace, prosperity, and happiness, to a generation yet to come.

"All Europe looks up to this country—the old and new world expect every thing from the vigour and firmness of our councils. I trust we shall not disappoint their expectations—that we shall unite with one heart and with one hand effectually to check the violence, and to humble the pride of our vain-glorious adversary; and, by the vigour, the activity, and unanimity of our exertions, we shall prove that, however individuals may differ on speculative points, his Majesty may repose the utmost confidence in the zeal, the activity, the perseverance, and the determined resolution of his faithful Commons."

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR declared, that he agreed in many points with the Noble Lord who moved and the Hon. Gentleman who seconded the address; but at the same time he must add, that there were many important transactions since they last met, which ought not to be passed over in silence. To some of these he would wish to call the attention of the House. The first object to which he wished to advert was, the victory of the 1st of August. To this he was disposed to give every degree of praise; he never knew or read of any victory so brilliant and signal. The enemy was superior in ships, in men, in number, and weight of metal, and in a situation which they deemed almost impregnable; yet the gallant Admiral overcame all those ob-

stacles, and gained a victory of which panegyric itself could not say too much. Notwithstanding this, he thought there was much misconduct chargeable upon Ministers. He charged them with misconduct in having sent the force in divisions, by which the gallant Admiral lost much valuable time; he was looking after his own ships, when he ought to have been in pursuit of the enemy—if he was correct in his information, the Noble Admiral, for want of a smaller, was obliged to send a 50 gun ship with his dispatch. This was a neglect imputable to Administration; but for them the victory might have been the more complete.—(Here was a laugh.)—He said, the victory might have been more complete—so it certainly might. Why not bring Buonaparte as a captive where he had threatened to come as a conqueror?—There was one point of which not the slightest mention had been made in the Speech; he meant the union with Ireland. If it was in agitation, it was either rashly undertaken, timidly postponed, or treacherously abandoned. With respect to the West Indies, it did not appear what benefit we had or were to receive from our conquests there. St Domingo was abandoned; we could not retain our conquest in that quarter, which had cost us such a waste of blood and treasure. It was not now a time to go into the minutiae of those ill-concerted and badly conducted expeditions. It would be necessary at some future period to go into an investigation of the sums expended, and the numbers which perished in that grave of the British army; what were the causes that induced us to evacuate them, and whether we had kept faith with the French settlers.

He was much surprised to find no mention made of a treaty with North America. By a fatality also which seemed ever to attend our naval arms in the East, the enemy had been permitted to capture two East India-men of considerable value.

The Speech contained some allusions to measures of finance. Indeed he was astonished at the novelty of measures which he heard were in agitation. A Committee at the Mansion-House were vested with powers never before possessed, except by the Lords of the Articles of Scotland. That Committee were arranging and digesting the mode of raising money, which they were afterwards to call upon the House to ratify.

He now took the earliest opportunity of entering his protest against the measure, and against departing from the old mode of raising supplies, which had been the source of all our opulence and all our power. He condemned the plan of taking money from that body who possessed the circulating medium; it was impossible to say what such a measure might lead to; but the House would soon have an opportunity of discussing that question, he would therefore not add more. With respect to the land tax redemption, he could only say, he was sorry it had succeeded so well, because every shilling taken from the landed gentleman in that way, was injurious to the interests of the country. He should now take some notice of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt)—who last session used very unbecoming language to the House, which he refused to apologize for, and afterwards seceded from his duty and attendance. The Hon. Baronet was proceeding to comment on a speech of last session, when he was called to order.

Sir F. BURDETT said, the Speech referred to the success of his Majesty's arms, and the opening that it left for the other powers of Europe to oppose themselves to the domineering and encroachments of the French. But what was the purpose of this confederacy? Was it the restoration of Belgium to its former sovereignty? If so, he apprehended that all our naval victories would be unable to accomplish it. Was it the old plan of the restoration of Monarchy in France? Here he wished the House to pause and consider how far our means were adequate to such an undertaking. At one time we had the united efforts of Germany, Austria, Prussia, Naples, Sardinia, and other states to aid us in that project; but their combined exertions were unable to make any impression upon France. What, then, was to be expected from the partial coalition which we were now contemplating? The Address was carried *nem. con.*

Mr PITT afterwards came into the House and gave notice, that he would on Monday evening submit a very important proposition to the House on the subject of finance.—Adjourned.



NOVEMBER 20.

We heard it reported late last night from very respectable authority, that letters had been received in town yesterday from the East India Company's agent in Egypt, stating that a large body of Arabs had joined the army of Buonaparte, under pretence of friendship to his troops on their way into Syria, when suddenly the Arabs turned upon the French, and drove them back to Cairo with great loss.

From Rastadt we learn, that on the 4th instant two fresh notes had been that day agreed upon by the deputation of the empire, one of which related immediately to Ehrenbreitstein, and the other had reference to the subject of a general peace of the empire, on which the deputation did not chuse farther to commit themselves, without consulting some of the higher powers particularly implicated. This declaration is said to have given great umbrage to the French deputies, who are supposed to have received from Paris a final answer to all future propositions, generally rejecting them, as only calculated to procrastinate the negotiation which it is now apprehended will speedily break off altogether.

All the inferior deputies at Rastadt have voted against any further concessions to France, they do not say they wish for a war, but they would not court a peace which would be much more mischievous.

By accounts from Rome, it appears that all the places situated towards the Neapolitan frontier, are declared in a state of siege, and subjected to a military Government; and that the French Commissioner (Duport) is visiting various places in the Roman Republic, to enquire into the causes of the popular discontents.

The King of Naples has ordered all his ships of war, and gun-boats, to be got ready for sea.

The National sentiment entertained in Switzerland against France, manifests itself stronger every day.—From Basle we learn that the raising of all the unmarried men to bear arms not only occasions a number of emigrations, but that hundreds daily enter into a state of wedlock, to prevent the obligation of joining the French army.—Numbers of the Swiss emigrants pass into the territory of the Margrave of Baden.

There was a full attendance of Members last night in the House of Commons. Mr Whitbread, Mr Grey, Mr Tierney, General Taitton, &c. were on the Opposition Bench. Mr Fox was not in the House.

The Duc de Harcourt, the confidential Minister of Louis XVIII. in this country, has received orders to inform his Majesty of the intended marriage of the Duke d'Angoulême, eldest son of Count d'Artois, with the Princess Royal of France, daughter of Louis XVI.—This marriage will, however, not take place till the month of March, the present season being too fettered for the Princess to undertake the journey to Mittau, where it is to be solemnized under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia.

—STOCKS.—
This day, (Nov. 19.) at twelve o'clock 3 per cent. 54½

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—NOVEMBER 24.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT].

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Mr DUNDAS moved that the thanks of the House be given to Admiral Lord Nelson, his Officers, &c. also a similar vote to Sir J. B. WARREN, &c.

Mr DUNDAS also moved, that a monument be erected in St Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Captain WESTCOT.

All the above motions were agreed to *nem. con.* and the House adjourned.

Since our last, two Hamburg mails have arrived, which bring a variety of reports relative to affairs on the Continent, &c.

The news of the destruction of the French transports in the harbour of Alexandria, is yet in circulation, but wants official confirmation.

The Vienna Court Gazette of the 3d instant, however says, that this event took place on the first of September.

It further appears, that Rosetta, Damietta, and Alexandria, have strong garrisons of French, but that between 10 and 12,000 Turkish troops had been landed at the mouth of the Nile, under cover of the British fleet, to co-operate with the Beys and Mamelukes on shore.

The letters from Constantinople also mention, that BUONAPARTE has met with several defeats near Cairo, but as the communication with Egypt was much incommoded, the particulars had not come to hand.

The siege of Widdien is converted into a blockade. The French garrison at Malta are still confined to the Castle of St Elmo, where it is supposed they must surrender for want of provisions.

The first column of Russian troops passed the Bog on the 18th ult. consisting of about 30,000 men; they are commanded by Prince FERDINAND of WIRTEMBERG, brother-in-law to the Emperor of Russia. Quarters are already prepared for them in Bavaria.

The Imperialists in Moravia have orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice.

The Archduke CHARLES has left Vienna, and arrived at the head quarters of the army at Freidberg, in Swabia. The Prince of Orange is destined to the Italian army. The immediate renewal of hostilities is looked upon as inevitable.

The best understanding subsists between the Courts of Dresden, Munich, and Vienna.

A continental paper asserts, on the authority of letters from Marseilles, received through France of the 20th ult. that an enemy's fleet, of 25 sail, great and small, had appeared off Hieres Islands, and captured ten French gun-boats. It was believed that this was the English fleet from Lisbon, with land forces under Gen. STUART, and that it was the object of the enemy to obtain such a position upon the French coast, as would effectually command the ports both of Marseilles and Toulon.

Married at Dunfermline, on the 20th instant, Miss ELIZABETH MACKIE, daughter of the late Mr David Mackie, manufacturer there, to the Rev. Mr THOMAS ADAMSON, preacher of the gospel at Cameron, near St Andrews.

Married at Harrieston, on the 23d inst. Mr YOUNG TROTTER to Miss JANE CRANSTON, youngest daughter of George Cranston, Esq. of Dewar.

On Thursday the 22d inst. was married here, JOHN SMITH BRADSHAW, Esq. to Miss OGILVY, eldest daughter of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart.

We have authority to say, the marriage of Major BORTHWICK of the 7th regiment, to Mrs D'ALIAN, as mentioned in our last, is not true. The paragraph was copied from a provincial paper.

On the 17th inst. Mrs Lieutenant SMALL was safely delivered of a son at her lodgings, Logie Road, near Dundee.

The Rev. THOMAS HARDY, D. D. one of the Ministers of this city, and Regius Professor of Church History and Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, died here on Wednesday last.

The fleet for Hamburg sailed from Leith Roads this morning.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY.

Half, Fourth, Eighth, and Sixteenth Shares, are still on sale at the State Lottery Office of Mess. Thomson's & Co. No. 2, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

HADDINGTON, Nov. 23.									
Whist.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Whist.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.
First 24s 6d	18s 6d	15s 6d	12s 6d	11s 6d	Second 22s 6d	17s 6d	14s 6d	11s 6d	10s 6d
Third 19s 6d	16s 6d	13s 6d	10s 6d	9s 6d					

The Ruby, Udney, from New Brunswick, with timber, arrived in Clyde, the 19th inst.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Nov. 22.—Berwick Merchants, White, from London, good Wedderburn, Henderson, from Hamburg, goods. Hamburg Packet, Anderson, from Hamburg, goods. Mary, Nicolayson, from Mandahl, timber. Nancy and Barbara, Menzies, from North Berwick, grain.—Two sloops with heyrings.

Wind East, a fresh breeze.

SAILED FROM THE CLYDE.

Fame, Kerr, to St Vincent's, goods.—Kaittie, Adamson, to Bremen, tobacco.

GLASGOW TONTINE LIST.

Favourite, Moore, is arrived in the Clyde, from Quebec, Liverpool, Greaves, at Martinique, from Lancaster. Indian Trader, Manlove, at Jamaica, from Liverpool. Heary, Every, do. do. do.

King George, Rigby, at Demerara, from Africa.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PAID DOWNWARD.

Nov. 1. Partridge, Clark, from Peterburgh to Berwick, from Expedition, Keith, from ditto to ditto, fast and hemp.

This afternoon the Circe frigate arrived from the North, after a twelve days passage. She had twelve sail of vessels under her convoy, none of which are as yet arrived.

Wind S. S. W. blowing fresh.

HOWDEN & CO.

PLAINEUR, Nov. 3. 1798.

P. S.—By letters from Hirtzerv, in Norway, we learn that the trade from Leith under convoy of the Wrights armed ship, &c. was there and in the neighbouring ports on the 19th inst.

ELOPEMENT—AND PROPERTY-TAX.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I respect your delicacy in not giving us "more particulars" of the elopement of last week, it cannot have escaped your observation that such delicacy is rendered perfectly unnecessary by the number of well-informed people who are ever ready on such occasions to step forward with their voluntary contributions of intelligence; and who will vouch for the truth of all they say, although, perhaps, they have never heard more of the party than their names. An elopement is, indeed, so delicate a matter, that it cannot be kept secret; the School for Scandal might as well be broken up, as kept from a trial of skill on such an occasion. "Oh!" says one, "I always expected it."—"Aye," cries another, "I never had a doubt."—"Recollect," says a third, "I always told you so, but you would not believe it."—"Well," cries a fourth, "you'll take my word another time."—"Lord bless you," whispers Miss Climacterick, "I'll tell you the whole story; you must know that on Thursday last—no not on Thursday—it was Wednesday, aye, on Wednesday, &c. &c."—and thus she runs on, for an hour, with a minuteness of narration which would confirm her one of the most intelligent old maids in the parish; if unfortunately her acquaintance did not know her power of adapting the same story to different parties, and that the present detail, *mutatis mutandis*, has lasted ever since the elopement of Lady G. and the Duke of C. of letter-writing memory.

There are few things that people know more about than their neighbours' affairs, and few occasions on which they are more *bien informé* than in the case of an elopement or a marriage. If a marriage, they know the history of the party from the earliest accounts—the husband's fortune to a penny—the lady's beauty to a feature—only they sometimes wonder that *she* would have married so *disagreeable* a man, and sometimes that *he* would have put up with a girl of no beauty. Indeed, Mr Printer, when I consider how well acquainted every man is with his neighbour's affairs, I have some thoughts of proposing to the Minister, in case a tax on property be agreed on, a scheme, by which he may know every man's property to a farthing.—It is a very simple one; it is merely to ask his next-door neighbour! This would be very effectual even in town, but in the country infallible.

I never took the trouble, when in the country to ask a question about the owner of a house, or estate, without being told, either by the *Butcher* or the *Baker*, the exact amount of his income. Even the landlord at the inn can give a tolerable guess, but if he associates the above personages with him, you may depend on the estimate.

In order, therefore, to obtain a scale of property, it would be merely necessary to examine every second person in the kingdom. Suppose, for example, there is a street consisting of 40 houses, and you want to ascertain the property of the dwellers. Take the numbers in this order. Enquire at No. 1. for the property of No. 2, and so on, taking them alternately; you may thus acquire information respecting No. 2, 4, 6, 8, &c. That done, begin again, and you will gain the useful information respecting No. 1, 3, 5, 7, &c. I found this plan, you perceive, sir, entirely on the knowledge each man has of his neighbour, and you must have observed, that as far as positive assertion goes, it will be infallible.

I have strangely wandered from one subject to another, from a new elopement to a new afflictment, but there is an association of ideas, as both proceed from *evading certain duties*; and besides, Sir, I think I may offer another excuse. In the present state of affairs, how is it possible to confine our attention to any one subject for any length of time? If we could, we should seldom like to read newspapers, or enter into conversation. I am, Sir, yours, &c. DIGRESSOR.

ANECDOTE.

OF the many instances of humanity recorded of the celebrated Mr NASH, King of Bath, the Spectator takes notice of one, though his name is not mentioned. When he was to give in his accounts to the Masters of the Temple, among other articles, he charged, "For making one man happy, 10l." Being questioned about the meaning of so strange an item, he frankly declared, that, happening to overhear a poor man declare to his wife and a large family of children, that 10l. would make him happy, he could not avoid trying the experiment. He added, if they did not chafe to acquiesce in his charge, he was ready to refund the money. The Masters, struck with such an uncommon instance of good nature, publicly thanked him for his benevolence, and desired the sum might be doubled, as a proof of their satisfaction.

The above circumstance probably took its rise from the following story. A gentleman told Mr NASH one day, "He had just come from seeing the most pitiful sight his eyes ever beheld; a poor man and his wife, surrounded with seven helpless infants, almost all perishing for want of food, raiment, and lodging; their apartment was as dreary as the street itself, from the weather beating in upon them from all quarters; that, upon inquiry, he found the parents were honest and sober, and wished to be industrious, if they had employment; that he had calculated the expense of making the whole family comfortable and happy." "How much money (exclaims Nash) would relieve and make them happy?" "About ten guineas (replied the friend) would be sufficient for the purpose." NASH instantly went to his bureau, and gave him the cash; at the same time pressing him to make all possible haste, for fear of the sudden dissolution of the miserable family. "I need not go far (says the friend, smiling, and putting the money into his pocket), you know you have owed me this money a long while; that I have dunned you for it for years to no manner of purpose; excuse me, therefore, that I have thus imposed on your feelings, not being able to move your justice; for there are no such objects as I have described, to my knowledge. The story is a fiction from beginning to end; you are a dupe, not of justice, but of your humanity."

AN ENGLISH MAN OF WAR.—The following is the character of this instrument of national energy, as described by old Macklin:—"An English man of war can speak all languages; she is the best interpreter, and most profound politician in this island; she was always Officer Cromwell's ambassador; she is the wisest minister of state that ever existed, and never tells a lie; nor will she suffer the proudest Frenchman, or Spaniard, or Dutchman to *bamboozle* her, or give her a *fancy answer*."

THOUGHTS ON THE ANIMAL WORLD IN INDIA.

BY THE LATE SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Could the figure, interests, and qualities of birds, beasts, insects, reptiles, and fishes, be ascertained, either on the plan of Buffon, or on that of Linnaeus, without giving pain to the objects of our examination, few studies would afford us more solid instruction, or more exquisite delight; but I never could learn by what right nor conceive with what feelings, a Naturalist can occasion the misery of an innocent bird, and leave its young, perhaps, to perish in a cold nest, because it has gay plumage that has never been accurately delineated; or deprive even a butterfly of its natural enjoyments, because it has the misfortune to be rare or beautiful; nor shall I ever forget the couplet of Ferdanfi, for which Sadi, who cites it with applause, pours blessings on his departed spirit—

"Ah spare yon emmet, rich in hoarded grain,
He lives with pleasure—but he dies with pain!"

This may be only a confession of weakness, and it certainly is not meant as a boast of peculiar sensibility; but whatever name may be given to my opinion, it has such an effect on my conduct, that I never would suffer the cocia, whose wild, native wood-notes announce the approach of spring, to be caught in my garden for the sake of comparing it with Buffon's description; tho' I have often examined the domestic, and engaging Mayana, which bids us good-morrow at our windows, and expects little more than security as its reward.—On the whole, though rare animals may be found throughout Asia, yet I can only recommend an examination of them with this condition, that they be left as much as possible, in a state of natural freedom, or made as happy as possible, if it be necessary to keep them confined!

Wheeler, lately convicted of bigamy, was son of Dr. Wheeler, of South-street, Grosvenor-square. While at Oxford College, at the age of nineteen, he married Mary Goodall, a beautiful girl of sixteen, by whom he had a daughter.—After using his wife cruelly, he married Miss Ann Yeates, who had an annuity of 50l. given by the brother of Sir C. W.—, whose mistress she had been. Her husband, and sent to walk the streets for a livelihood, and she is now in Marybone workhouse. Wheeler then married the daughter of a Major in the army, whom he seduced from a boarding-school at Lambeth.—Taking the name of Wentworth, he lastly married, in April, Miss W. the daughter of a respectable tradesman in Lambeth. The father was enraged; and finding out the character of his son-in-law, procured him to conviction at the Old Bailey; but Wheeler contrives to make his last wife and her mother believe he is very fond of her; and both these women countenance and support him at this moment.

VERSES ON A YOUNG LADY.

To celebrate the Birth-day of King JOVE
(A standard Holiday with those above)
MOMUS proposed that all the Gods should bring
Appropriate offerings to their Heavenly King—
They all agreed. First, VENUS on her knees
Presented Beauty, Gentleness, and Ease;
MINERVA next a bright Medallion brought
With Honour, Fortitude, and Prudence wrought;
Great JUNE too (which well she could afford)
Presented Spirit to her sovereign Lord;
Sly CUPID next produced a cup of Love,
And, smiling, gave it to his Grandson JOVE;
When 'twas his turn AROLO to give good Sense;
And gentle HEAT offered Innocence;
MOMUS, all-frolic, faint his gifts would press—
So gave Good-nature, Wit, and Sprightliness;
Th' ingredients mix'd, upon the form great JOVE
Stamp'd a resemblance of the QUEEN of LOVE.
To make a Goddess all the Gods propos'd,
Which motion all the Goddesses oppos'd;
"No, no (cried JOVE), indeed we do not want one—
Send it to earth, and call it M—N—F—N—N!"

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

NOV. 22.—ALEXANDER FORREST, Merchant in Stonehaven, now in Galloway.—Creditors to meet in John Miln's, vintner, Miln of Stonehaven, on the 3d December, at noon, to name an interim factor; and on the 2d January, to name a trustee.

GEORGE and JOHN TAYLORS, Dealers in China, &c. in Edinburgh and Leith.—Creditors to meet in John's Coffeehouse on the 12th December, at noon, to name an interim factor; and on the 26th December, to name a trustee.

Creditors of DAVID TURNBULL and Co. Merchants in Glasgow, to meet in Claud Currie's, vintner there, on the 28th current, at noon, to chuse a new trustee.

JAMES MORISON, Merchant in Perth, to meet in Duncan McDougall's, vintner there, on the 13th December, at noon, to decide on an offered composition of 5s. in the pound.

HUGH MACKAY, Copper-smith in Edinburgh, to meet in John's Coffeehouse on the 12th December, at noon, to consider on matters of importance.

JOHN PATTERSON of Castlehill, to see a state of his affairs with John McCaul, merchant, Glasgow, till the 17th December.—No dividend.

Mess. MELISS and Co. Merchants in Perth, have applied to the Court of Session for a discharge.

TO DEBTORS.

HECTOR FAIRFOWL, Boot and Shoemaker, No. 6. St Andrew's Street, Edinburgh, having effected a settlement with his creditors, requests those that are indebted to him will order payment of their accounts, to enable him to fulfil his engagements.

BUSINESS carried on as formerly.

To the Creditors of

Mess. SCOTT, PAGAN & CO. late Merchants in Greenock, and of PATRICK SCOTT, one of the partners of the said Company, as an individual.

THE Trustee of the sequestrated estates of the said Scott, Pagan and Company, and P. Scott, hereby intimates, that a meeting of the creditors will be held at Greenock, within the house of J. McKenna, vintner there, on Monday the 10th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to take into their consideration a proposal to be made by the said P. Scott, for settling the balance of the debts unpaid.

GREENOCK, Nov. 22. 1798.

HOUSE IN COVENANT CLOSE FOR SALE.

To be sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th day of December 1798, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE in the Covenant Close, lately possessed by the deceased Mr John Dufour, merchant in Edinburgh, being the Third Storey above the cellar, upon the north side of the Scale Stairs, consisting of a dining-room, four bed-chambers, kitchen, and closets, with the cellar belonging thereto, at present possessed by Mrs Martin, vintner.—This house is perfectly free to the south and west, is centrally situated for people in business, and will accommodate a large family.—As the proprietor does not reside in Scotland, it will be sold on very reasonable terms.

The necessary information respecting the premises may be obtained by applying to Horatio Cannan, W.S. in whose hands the title-deeds may be seen, and who has power to conclude a private bargain.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON, DIRECT,
The Union Shipping Company's Steam,
HAZARD PACKET,
ALEXANDER CLEGGHORN Master,
Will take in goods till this evening, and
sail to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith, November 24. 1798.



FOR ST GEORGE'S AND GRENVILLE
BAY, GRENADA.
The New Ship MARGARET,
RICH. BROWN, Master.
IS now loading at Port Glasgow, and will be
ready to proceed to Cork by the 30th inst.
For freight or passage, please apply to John Campbell, senr.
Glasgow, Nov. 20. 1798.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A HOUSE, No. 18. George Street, south side, consisting of five rooms, kitchen, and other conveniences. Rent 2l. 2s. per week.

A HOUSE, No. 4. Mid James's Street, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, three bed-rooms and kitchen.

A HOUSE, No. 18. South Castle Street, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-rooms, kitchen, &c.
Apply to William Bruce and Sons, upholsterers, North Bridge Street.

ESTATE IN AYRSHIRE

To be sold by private bargain.

THE Lands and Estate of AUCHINKEITH, lying in the parish of Riccarton, and shire of Ayr, ten miles from Ayr, and from three to one of the manufacturing town of Kilmarnock.

The whole estate, which consists of about 1100 acres of rich, arable, and holling ground, stretching along the banks of the water of Cessnock for about 2½ miles. There are four lime-stone quarries, three draw-kilns, and a marble field in the estate, with several seams of good coal.

There is a modern mansion-house on the estate, square of offices, and garden of three acres, well stocked with fruit-trees, which, with about 300 acres round the mansion-house, that has been almost wholly in pasture for these several years past, the purchaser may have immediate possession of.

The farm-houses are substantial, the fences in good order, and the tenants are all bound to proper conditions of management.—The estate holds of the Marchioness of Titchfield, for payment of 2l. 19s. 5d. Sterling of feu-duty.

For further particulars, application may be made to Quintin Macadam, Esq. of Craigiehill, or Thomas Smith, writer, Argyle's Square, Edinburgh.

GINGER-BREAD NUTS.

THERE is no complaint to which Children, and frequently adults are more subject to than WORMS, and the different disorders they produce are really incredible; it must therefore be a matter of great moment, that a radical cure for destroying these pernicious animals has been found out, and that the eradicating the different species of them from persons of every age, will be effectually done by the use of WAITE'S NUTS, peculiarly recommended at the Spring and Autumn seasons.

They are sold at 1s. 1d. the packet, by

J. BAXTER, ITALIAN WARE-HOUSE,
South Bridge, Edinburgh.
T. Wright, Stirling
J. Fotheringham, Dunfermline
D. McPherson, Inverness
J. Dempster, Cupar
J. Blyth, Leven
P. Craigie, Montrose
W. Phorson, Berwick
J. Palmer, Kelso.
A. McDonald, Glasgow
J. Whitlaw, Greenock
J. Wilson, Kilmarnock
Morrison & Son, Perth
Jo. Allan, and J. Swapp,
Dundee
J. Anderson, Aberdeen
J. Arbuthnot, Peterhead

TO DR BRODUM,

No. 9, Albion Place.

SIR,
IT gives us infinite pleasure to inform you, that the great demand we have had for your Botanical Syrup and Nervous Cordial, has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The several acknowledgments we have received from our correspondents of the cure performed, and the respectable recommendations we have been honoured with, has placed your Medicine in that degree of eminence, as must be flattering to the feelings of a man of merit, in having discovered a remedy so universally beneficial to mankind.—You will be pleased to forward us our usual quantity as soon as you conveniently can.

We are, Sir, your obliged humble servants,

FORBES & CO.

Druggists, No. 34, Blackman Street,
Southwark, Nov. 27. 1797.

DR BRODUM'S RESTORATIVE NERVOUS

CORDIAL.

It is not to be doubted, but that those who are afflicted with either of the following complaints, will consult their return to health, in being as early as possible in their applications:

Headach,	Epidemical Distempers,
Pains in the Stomach,	Declines,
Lowness of Spirits,	Consumptions,
Insanity,	Heartburns,
Indigestion,	Cholics,
Loss of Appetite,	Costiveness,
Bilious Complaints,	Paralytic and Apoplectic Affections, &c. &c.
Gout,	

A Naval Captain in the India service, during a long period, was afflicted with the Luas Venerea, which he contracted when a Midshipman; the complaint, in consequence, fell into his limbs, and the ulcers it occasioned exposed the bone to view; by recommendation of a Captain George, of Hull, he applied to Dr Brodum, and in three months was restored; but being apprehensive of a return, as he immediately was obliged to sail to India, he took with him a dozen bottles, from which he has experienced their salutary effects.

The Medicines may be had every day at the Doctor's house, No. 9. Albion Street, Blackfriar's Bridge. A quart bottle contains equal to five small ones. And by

JOHN BAXTER, South Bridge, Edinburgh;
J. Menzies, printer, Glasgow; and J. Chalmers, printer, Aberdeen.

LIVERPOOL, February 12. 1798.

MR LIGNUM

I TAKE the opportunity of forwarding this.—The enclosed is the attestation of Peter Gilbank, who came voluntarily forward and swore to the truth thereof, which I thought proper to transmit to you, and am, Sir, THOS. BILLINGE, Printer of the Liverpool Advertiser, and Marine Intelligence.

Mr LIGNUM, Surgeon, at his Dispensary, No. 57. Bridge Street, Manchester.

It is with the greatest pleasure I acquaint you of the ease and comfort I enjoy from the use of your invaluable Drops. After being afflicted with a violent febrile eruption for twenty-three years, which entirely covered my body, I am perfectly cured by taking only three bottles of your Antiscorbutic Drops; and have continued perfectly found for the last fourteen months. I communicate this to you for the benefit of the afflicted, and am, Sir, your most humble servant,
PETER GILBANK.

Liverpool, Strand Street, No. 54.
Sworn before me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the borough of Liverpool, this second day of February 1798.

These Drops are sold in moulded bottles square bottles at 12s. and 4s. 6d.—One 12s. bottle is equal in quantity to three 4s. 6d. ones. They may be had, wholesale and retail, at Mr LIGNUM'S, No. 57, Bridge Street, Manchester, and by appointment, by

R. SCOTT, APOTHECARY,
No. 8. South Bridge, Edinburgh; and by
Mr Keltie, perfumer, No. 15. St. Andrew's Street, N. Town.
Mr Coke, bookseller, Leith. Mess. Johnston & Bisset, Perth.
Mr Angus Macdonald, jeweller, and Mr Menzies, printer, Glasgow. Mr Scott, surgeon, Kelso.
Mr Dick, surgeon, Dundee. Mr Dickson, druggist, Dumfries.
Mr Dempster, surgeon, Cupar. Mr Phorson, Berwick.
Mr Craigie, Montrose. Mr Brown, } Printers,
Mr Scott and Mr McDonald being appointed wholesale agents for Scotland, Patent Medicine Vendors may be supplied with any quantity on the same terms as at the Dispensary in Manchester.

LANDS OF GRANGE.

To be sold by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 19th of December 1798, at two o'clock P.M.

THE LANDS OF GRANGE, lying in the parish of Curriehill, and county of Linlithgow.

This Estate is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Forth, having an extensive view of the Frith and opposite coast, within a mile of Borrowstounness.

There are two good lodgable houses upon the property, one of which entry may be had at Martinmas. The other holds of the Crown, and affords two freehold qualifications. As the lands are at present possessed under old leases, all of which expire in three years, the rent will nearly triple upon a new set.

Also, the COAL and SALT WORKS, with the Sea-side COAL and IRON-STONE within said estate, together with the VILLAGE OF GRANGE. This is one of the best situations in the Frith of Forth for the Coal and Salt Trade. There are five Salt Pans in good repair, and there is a very extensive field of Coal, of superior quality. There are also some very rich Iron Mines on the property, which are under lease for three years to the Carron Company, for payment of a royalty.

This property will be sold, either the whole in one lot, or two lots; the first being the Lands, and the second the Mills and Works.

John Stark, at Grange, will show the lands, coal, and salt works, and ironstone mines; and for further particulars apply to John Buchanan, Esq. W.S. or Robert Cathcart, W.S. at Leith, Edinburgh, in whose hands are the title-deeds, articles of sale, and a plan of the estate.

SALE OF THE LANDS OF CAIRNBANK.

In the County of Forfar.

To be sold by public roup, within the house of John Martin, vintner in Brechin, upon Tuesday the 12th day of February next, betwixt the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon, if not previously disposed of by private bargain.

THE Lands of CAIRNBANK, situated about two miles from the town of Brechin, eight from Montrose, and fourteen from Forfar. These lands consist of about 200 odd acres, 172 of which arable, and mostly in fine cultivation, 18 acres are occupied by thriving plantations, the greater part of which are from twenty to thirty years old; and the remainder consists of pasture and moor grounds.

Upon the lands there is a lime-quarry, which may be wrought at an easy expense; and the lime is known to be an excellent quality. The turnpike road from Brechin to the North Water Bridge, passes through part of the estate.

These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Books at 200l. Scots. And, as there is an open charter of the Sunnry half, it will assist in making up a freehold qualification. The purchaser may have immediate possession of the whole lands, excepting six acres, let upon a lease, of which there are only five years to run.

Upon the premises, there are two good farm steadings, consisting of dwelling-houses and office-houses; one of which steadings is stone and slated, and entirely new. In short, more desirable small property is seldom to be met with. The purchaser, if he chuses, will, upon granting security, be allowed to retain a considerable part of the price.

Mr Spence, the proprietor, at Brechin, will show the lands, with a plan and measurement thereof. And the title-deeds, which are clear and distinct, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Duncan, writer in Edinburgh, or Alexander Ritchie, Town-clerk of Brechin; either of whom will treat by private bargain.

SALE OF LANDS AND MILLS ON THE WATER OF LEITH, NEAR EDINBURGH.

To be sold by auction, and under the authority of the Court of Session, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th December, 1798, at one o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS OF BONNYHAUGH, with the Manse, house, Offices, Houses, Bleachfield, and Garden thereto belonging: As also, the MILLS of Bonnytown or Bonnington, consisting of a Wheat Mill, a Corn Mill, and a Paper Mill; with the Kils, Lofts, Houses and Granaries thereto belonging, and all right which the expositors have to the millage or milluaries upon wheat, oats, and pease, excludable from the baxters of South Leith, Caltoun, and such part of the Water-heads of Leith as hold of the city of Edinburgh.

The Subjects, consisting of upwards of six Scots acres, completely bounded by the Water of Leith, the mill-race, and mill-dams, are holden of the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh, for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 15l. The casualty excludable for the entry of the said L. 3: 17: 9 4-12ths Sterling, and that for the entry of his successors at L. 16: 13: 4. The superiors pay the usual and other public or parochial burdens.

The free rent, as proved in 1792, was L. 268 10s. Sterlings, and the upset price ascertained by the Court in June 1797, will be L. 276: 11: 8d.

The lease of the gardens, current for 9 years from Martinmas 1795, may be vacated by the purchaser at Martinmas 1799; and the lease of the Mills, &c. of which there were years to run, when the proof of the value was adduced, will expire on the 15th May next.

The advantages attending a purchase of these subjects, will, independently of the Mills, may be occupied for many beneficial purposes, owing to their immediate vicinity to the city of Edinburgh and the port of Leith, and to their having no command of water on all sides, are sufficiently obvious. The Statute passed in last Session of Parliament, authorizing a Bridge to be built over the Water of Leith above the mill, and proper and necessary communications to be made to the said bridge, provides that it shall not be lawful to remove, injure, or destroy any part of the buildings belonging to the said mills; and it preserves all right which the proprietors, tenants, and persons thirdly to the mills, have to be exempted from the payment of tolls for horses or carriages, passing to or from the mills, by the road between the same and Leith, as if the said act had not been passed.

For further information, intending officers may apply to Charles Bremner, W.S. with whom the leases and rules are lodged, and who will show the conditions of sale, and furnish those intending to offer with printed copies of the memorial and abstract of the proof of the rental and value.

BY ADJOURNMENT, & UPSET PRICES REDUCED TO BE SOLD.

And entered to immediately or at Whitsunday next, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 5th day of December 1798, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon.

THE FARM OF CLINKMILN, with the Teinds, Parsonage, and Vicarage thereof, situated within a mile of the town of Cupar, in the county of Fife—to be held of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty. It consists in whole of upwards of 80 English acres. It is all substantially enclosed, and divided into eight fields, principally with stone wall lime walls, in good repair, and each of them is well watered.

It is presently in excellent order.

There is a Steading of Houses on it, sufficient for the accommodation of a tenant, and tho' let on a lease current till the term of Martinmas 1815, (for 194l. 4s. 3d. Sterling of yearly rent, with 11 hens or ducks, the tenant being likewise bound to drive nine cart loads of coals, carriage free yearly, or in the proprietors option to pay one shilling sterling for each hen or duck, and five shillings sterling for each cart load of coals) the tenant has granted an obligation to renounce the possession of it, at any period during the lease, when required so to do by the proprietor, of which a purchaser will have it in his power to avail himself, if he judges it proper.

There is a good whistone Quarry on these lands, and a demand of water sufficient for carrying on the business of a stiller, or other work requiring such accommodation, which, from their local situation, might be advantageously done.

As also, the PROPERTY in CUPAR MUIR, which belongs to Mr Robertson of Balgarvie, lying about a mile west from Cupar—likewise to be held of a subject superior. It consists of between 40 and 50 acres; about 16 of them have been lately trenched, dunged, limed, and laid down properly in grass. The rest of them is occupied by a remarkable fine thinning wood, about thirty years old.

There has been built and finished substantially, within three years, a Dwelling-house, Stable, and Byre on this property. There is a Freestone Quarry on it, which has never been wrought, and it forms a square, affords an elegant situation for a Gentleman of taste to build on, and is enclosed by a thriving hedge, and a strong railing.

Further particulars may be learned by applying to Edward Bruce, clerk to the signet; and the premises will be shewn by D. Baird, tenant in Easter Balgarvie.